1:Franken et al M, G-5 (ca. 1913-1948)1960
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...g is to be found on page 190

[p. 1(A)]

1:Franken et al M, G-5 (ca. 1913-1958) 1960
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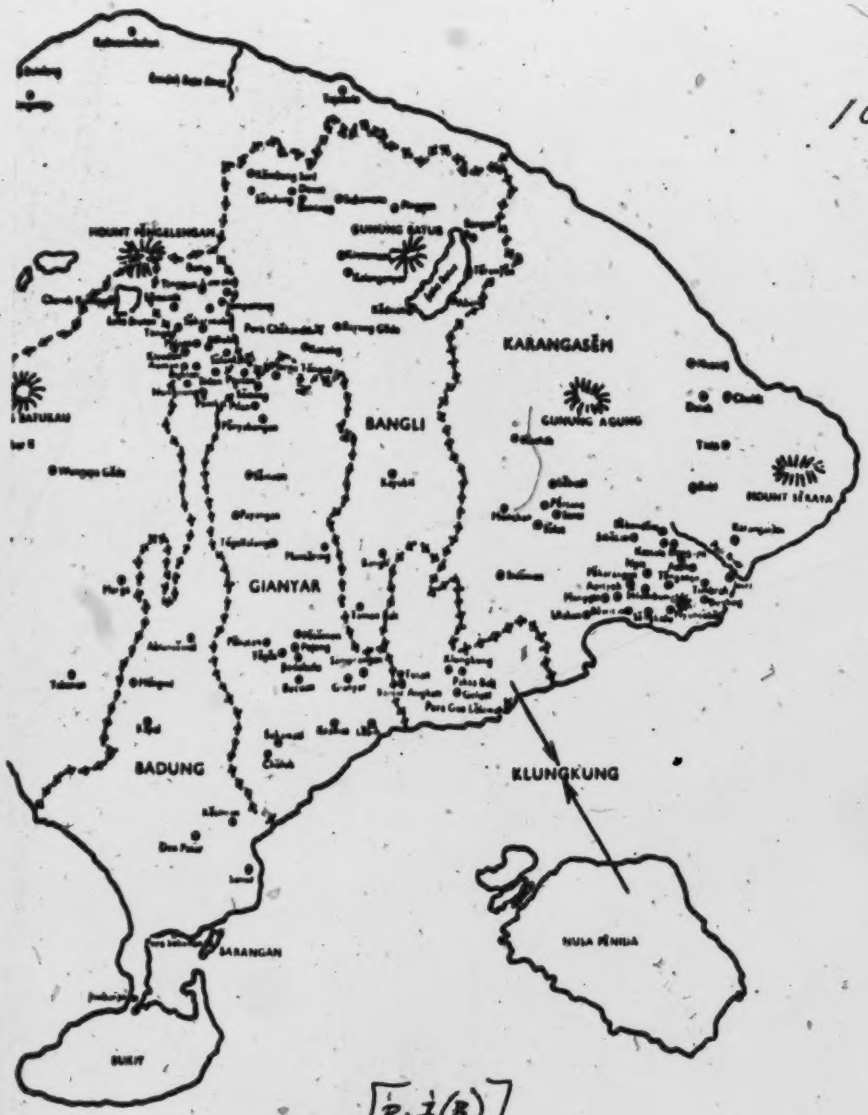

[p. 1(B)]

1:Franken et al M, G-5 (ca. 1913-1948)1960
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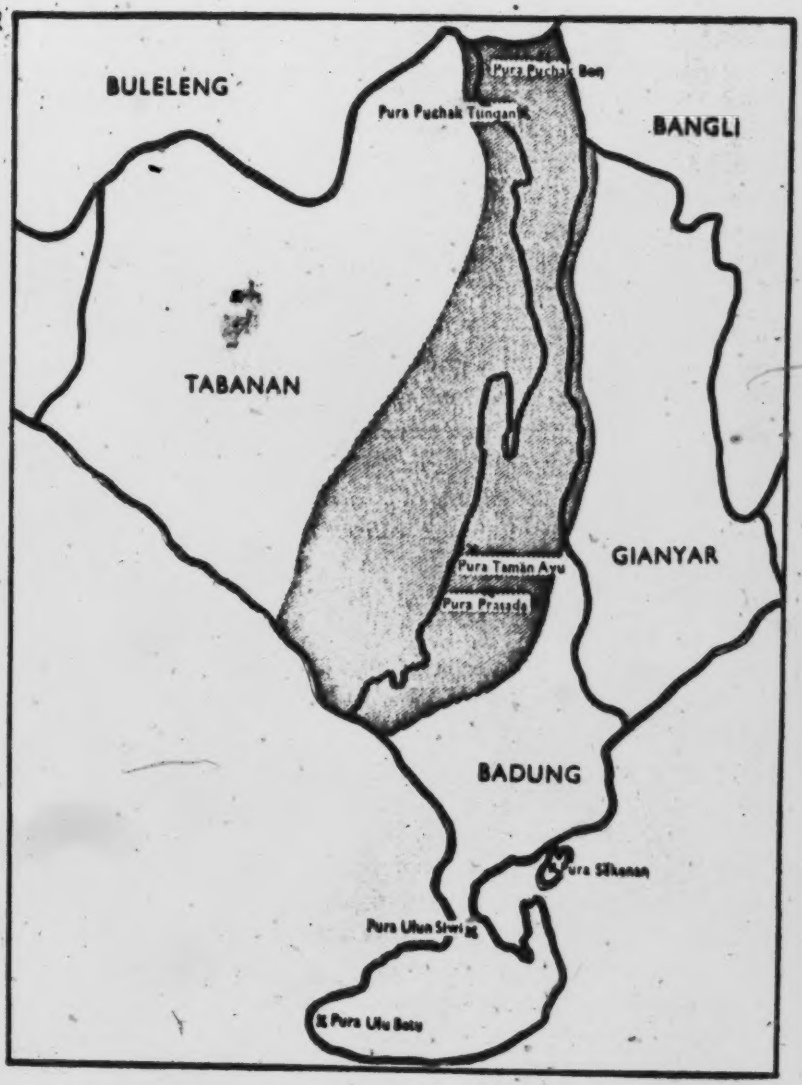
102



THE FORMER PRINCIPALITY OF MĔNGWI

(The shaded area indicates the approximate extent of Mĕngwi before 1891.)

1:Franken et al M, G-5 (ca. 1913-1948)1960
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THE REGION OF BULELENG

1:Franken et al M, G-5 (ca. 1913-1948)1960
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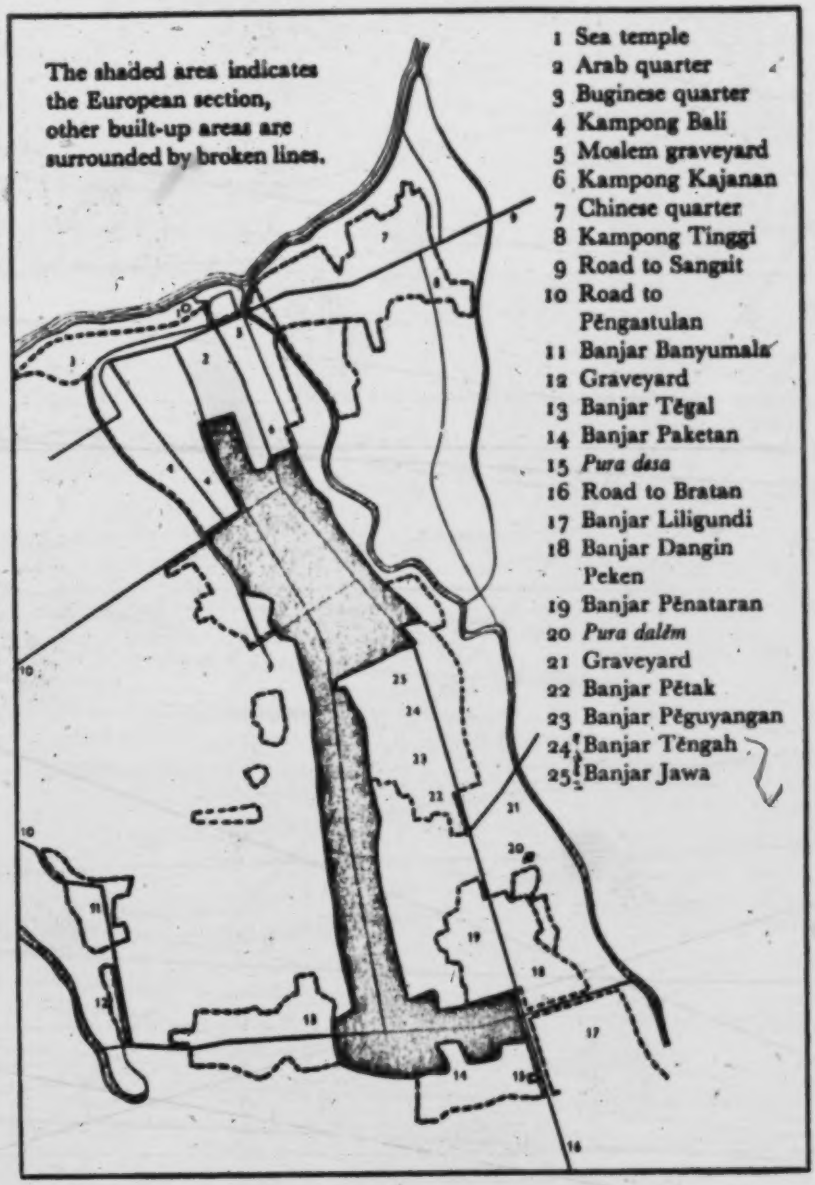

PLAN OF THE DESA OF BULELENG

2: Covarrubias R-5 (1930-1933) 1938
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●102
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[Frontispiece, part A]

2: Covarrubias R-5 (1930-1933) 1938
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[Frontispiece, part B]

2: Covarrubias R-5 (1930-1933) 1938
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[Frontispiece, part C]

2: Covarrubias R-5 (1930-1933) 1938
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CHAPTER I

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THE ISLAND

THE MALAY ARCHIPELAGO lies directly on the volcanic belt of the world. Like the backbone of some restless, formidable antediluvian monster, more than three hundred volcanoes rise from the sea in a great chain of islands — perhaps all that remains of a continent broken up in prehistoric cataclysms — forming a continuous land bridge that links Asia with Australia. Because of its peculiar and fantastic nature, its complex variety of peoples, and its fabulous richness, the archipelago is one of the most fascinating regions of the earth. It includes famous islands like Java, Borneo, Sumatra, New Guinea, the Philippines, and the hysterical island-volcano of Krakatao. Such freaks of nature as the giant "dragon" lizards of Komodo, the coloured lakes of Flores, the

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2: Covarrubias R-5 (1930-1933) 1938
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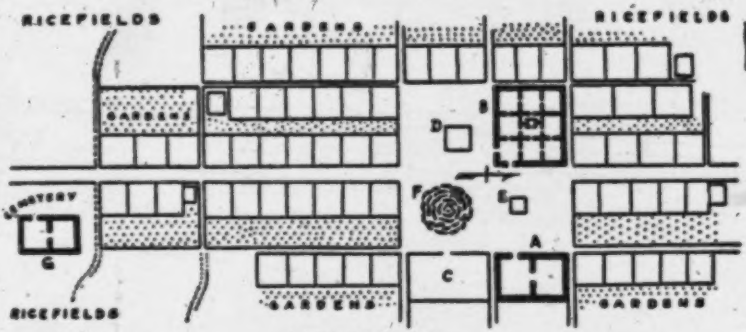
assembly (*balé agung*), the palace of the local feudal prince (B), the market (C), the large shed for cockfights (*wantilan*) (D), and the tall and often elaborate tower where hang the alarm tomtoms (*kulkul*) (E) to call to meetings, announce events, or warn of dangers. Also important to the village life is the ever present *waringin* (F), a giant banyan, the sacred tree of the Hindus, planted in the square. Under its shadow take place the



A Typical Village

A — Pura Desa
B — Puri
C — Market
D — Wantilan
E — Kulkul Tower
F — Waringin
G — Pura Dalam

shows and dances given in connection with the frequent festivals; market is also held there in villages that do not have a special market enclosure. In ancient villages the *waringin* grows to a giant size, shading the entire square and dripping aerial roots that, unless clipped before they reached the ground, would grow into trunks that unchecked might swallow up a village. A beautiful village *waringin* is an enormous rounded dome of shiny leaves supported by a mossy, gnarled single trunk hung with a curtain of tentacles that are cut evenly at the height of a man; but in the *waringins* that have grown freely outside the village, the tree spreads in every direction in fantastic shapes. The aerial filaments dig into the earth and grow into whitish trunks and branches emerging at illogical angles and filled with parasite ferns, a dreamlike forest that is in reality a single tree.

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103 PLACE NAMES--lists of the names of settlements and geographical features; etymologies of place names; historical and cultural connotations; etc. See also:

Settlements 36
Personal names 551
Territorial divisions 631

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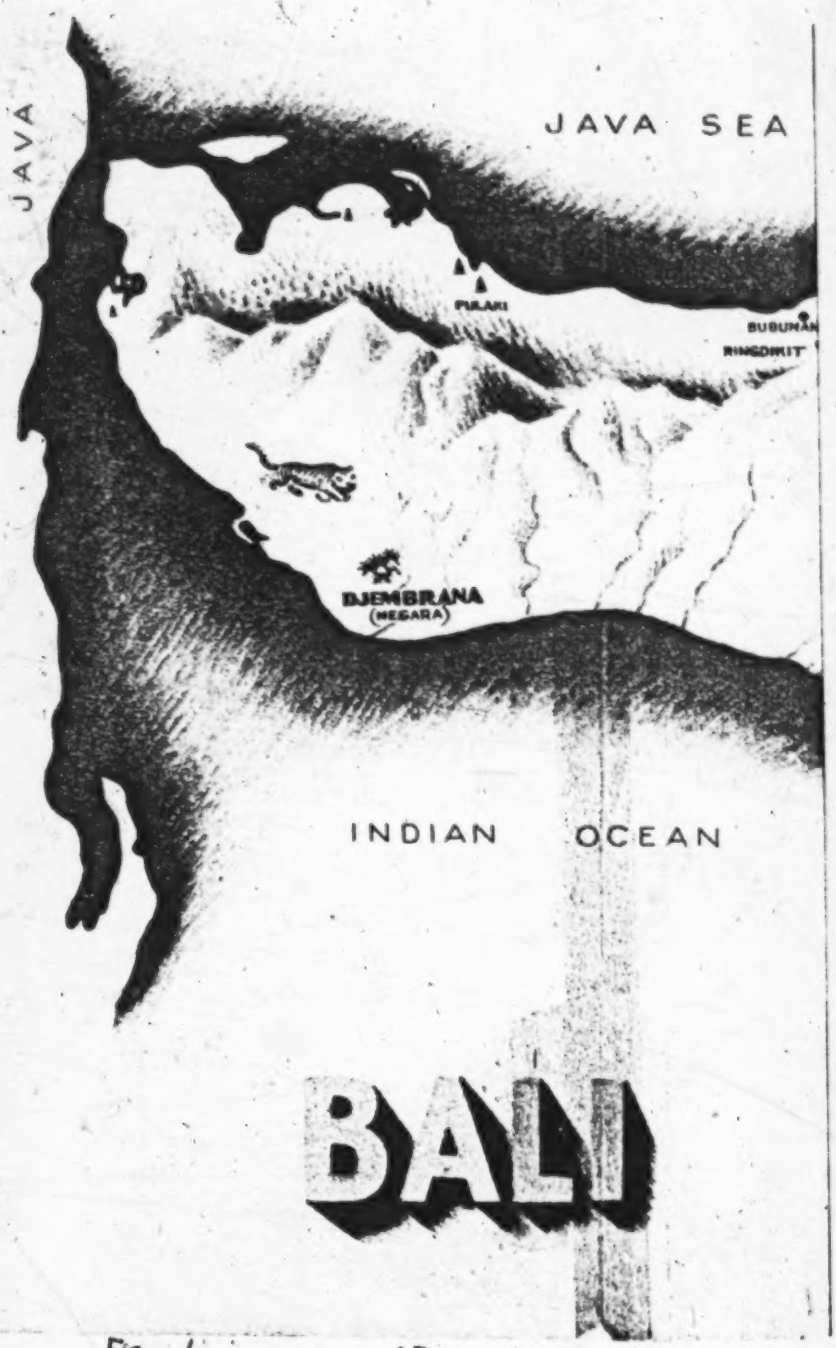

[Frontispiece, part A]

2: Covarrubias R-5 (1930-1933) 1938
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[Frontispiece, part B]

2: Covarrubias R-5 (1930-1933) 1938
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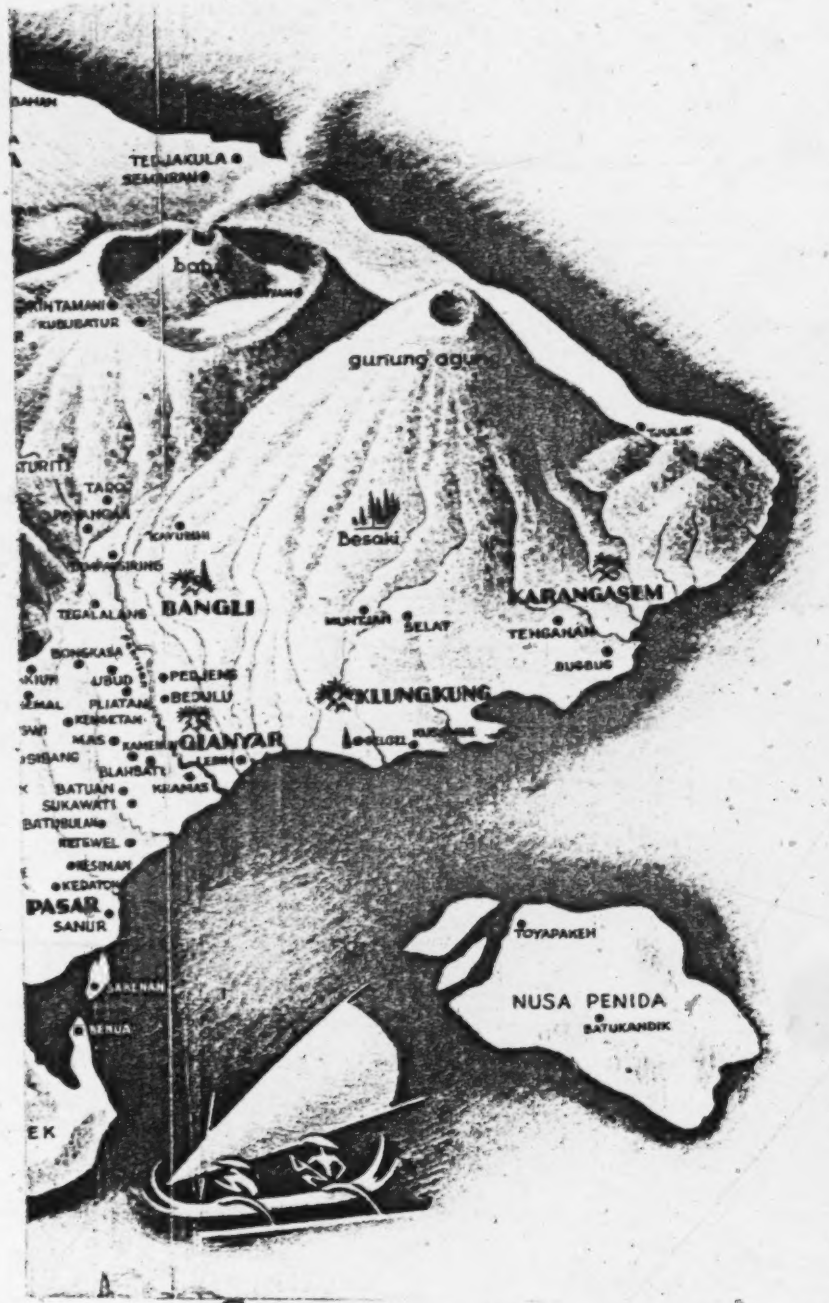

[Frontispiece, part C]

2: Covarrubias R-5 (1930-1933) 1938
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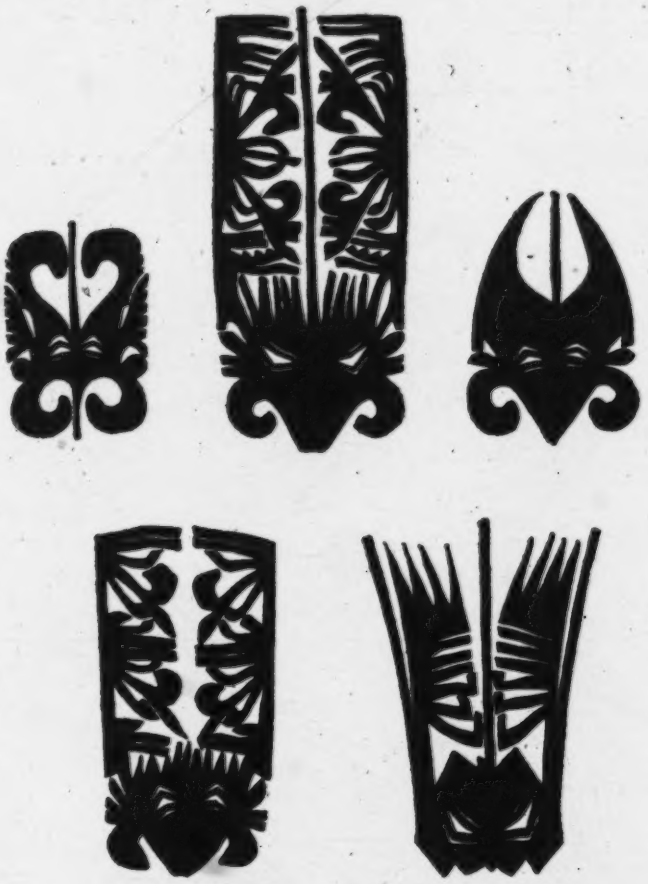
172 Batur. There are a number of ancient stone water-spouts outside
532 the cave, and on the inside is a statue of Ganesa in a central niche, with a *linga* on either side. The Goa Gadja dates also from the

[531]



Sapsap, Tjili Faces cut out of Palm-Leaf

eleventh century and perhaps receives the popular name of "Elephant Cave" because of the statue, inside, of the god Ganesa, shaped like an elephant. But Goris attributes the name to the fact
● [103] that the river Petanu, which runs near the cave, was called in old times *Lwa Gadja*, the "elephant river." Elephants have never ex-